

CHATTANOOGA DAILY REBEL

SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 30, 1863.

THE DAILY REBEL

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FRANC. M. PAUL.

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Address FRANC. M. PAUL, Chattanooga, Tenn.

SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 30, 1863.

A Rich Yankee Letter.

An Honest Confession.—The "Inaugural Gaps"—Road Making and Road Making—Dead Falls for Rebels—A Fair about Barrenville—The Renegades Carter—That "Rough Fellow," Morgan—We Can Never Crush this Rebellion—The Negroes in Arms—East Tennessee and North Carolina Refugees—Want to see Chattanooga, Etc., Etc.

The following unique epistle from the notorious Yankee Colonel Gilbert, who, it will be remembered broke up the Democratic meeting in Frankfort, Ky., some time since—to another Yankee officer, General Crook, at Carthage, will well repay perusal as portraying the true feeling of the Yankees regarding their prospect of success in "crushing the rebellion" as well as containing many acknowledgements of Southern prowess, and confession of "weakness in the knee joints," on the part of our amiable abjutors. This Colonel Gilbert is a brother to General Gilbert of the Federal army. The letter was captured by our Capt. Bass of Wheeler's escort, a few days ago:

Mr. VENNER, 15th May, 1863.

MY DEAR FRIEND: Years of the Sth is to come. Our confederates in our misery are no longer trying to keep the lookers on, but to weep and wail over us. It is not so droll! Perhaps like the Beloved shall get used to it after a while, and not mind it.

I have heard it intimated in various quarters that we are to cooperate with you, but we cannot occupy the same positions in our respective Departments, you on the left of yours and I on the right of ours, with about a hundred and fifty miles between us; and worse still, I am likely to be left behind in any advance to watch these infernal Gaps where Kirby Smith came through last year. They are talking about settling my command at work making inferior good, so that the rebels can travel more easily when they start to repeat the same movement of last summer. I am some on the preparation of good roads to my side, but also now on working roads in front except for the purpose of digging dead falls and other traps to catch the rebels in!

I have been out to Williamsburg and Barboursville, shooting around for a few days past, looking at the character and resources of the country ahead of me. The Rebels do not venture this side of the Cumberland River much, and my 44th now are making little raids in various directions beyond, leading for them and reconnoitering the country. We pick up some stragglers and occasionally some of ours get picked up, but we are learning the business and have to pay for our lesson!

Gen. Carter has withdrawn to this side of the river, and Morgan's pickets are on the other bank. The horses of neither can be improving very rapidly as grain is among the things of the past in that section. Carter is one of the most pleasant, *trustable* gentleman I ever met, and I think it very wrong in Jeff Davis to send such rough fellows as John Morgan, Clarke & Co., to oppose him. They will be just as likely to pitch on him some day and "clean him out" in the most ungentlemanly manner. I think we ought to have Minister Adams complain to Lord John Russell about it, and have such unfair proceedings exposed to public censure.

No doubt if the enlightened British public could see this last Fredericksburg business in its true light, they would insist on Gen. Lee apologizing to Hooker forthwith, as it was all wrong for him "to pitch in," before Hooker got ready. Lee ought to have known that a great army like that could not move over five or six miles a day. We never can crush out this rebellion so long as our opponents are tolerated in taking such unfair advantages of us.

Sambo is soon to be employed on our side. I see that Gen. Thomas has been organizing him into fighting material, on the Mississippi river, and we white folks can "rest on our oars," whilst nigger freedom and Southern independence fight the battles! How do you think it will work? I wish they would bring 10,000 niggers here and get them to work under competent officers, to building a Rail-Road to Knoxville. This would soon clean out that hole of the peasant rats that are infesting it of men and material! Refugees have been daily, at the rate of 25 or 30 per day, from East Tennessee and North Carolina. We can't occupy that part of the State, and some noted means of transportation in order to it. Countermanders are not equal to it.

These facts that we are not equality about Chattanooga, will induce us to leave the services and police the abuses of private life. I have heard of the beauty spoken of as the most beautiful on the continent. Rich velvety, rolling hills, high mountainous clear streams, pure air—very pastoral on earth. There is another reason why I stay in the army. I should be afraid to live in Ohio during the coming summer and fall. The Vallandigham hammers are getting up blood thirsty—they would measure no certain, or "smiling" their party out in "battle" at Frankfort.

Wilson has recently made and opened an office in Lexington, Ky., for the collection of claims, (well Craig to judge his Virginia claimants to Wilson, he will give the money), and expects to make our everlasting fortune in the next six months. Adjt. Gen. Flanagh offered him the Colonelcy of a Mounted Legion in this State, but he declined it. Mitchell does like the mounted service; and will probably "go by the board" in a month or so, he has tendered his resignation twice, but my endorsement secured its non acceptance. The newspaper men who crowd around through the army seem disposed to hold me up to the popular eye. So that whether I do or *do not*, I am occasionally chronicled. Those who don't know my poverty, will think I am employing that kind of stock, to crawl into notice on, and I feel annoyed and ashamed everything I see these notices. To a man who looked forward to political life, such things might be valuable, but they will not help me to hoe corn and dig potatoes after my time is out a particle. Editors whom I don't know, give scribblers whom I never heard of, letters of introduction to me. I very politely pass them in to Gen. Carter, and they disappear in the dim distance of some fictitious name, and are heard of no more except by their paragraphs in the dailies. They call me Gen. Gilbert most of the time and that divides the notice between my brother and myself. I will send one over to you some day. The 11th Ohio seems to furnish that kind of material in your command. We have rumors of raids from Hazel Green, on our railroad communication with Cincinnati, but nothing very alarming; in fact things are ominously still just now. Let me hear from you, when you have time. Yours truly,

GILBERT.

A Corps d'Afrique to be raised.

Banks has issued the following general orders:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
NINETEEN ARMY CORPS.
Opelousas, May 1, 1863.

The Major General commanding the department proposes the organization of a corps d'armes of colored troops to be designated as "Corps d'Afrique," it will ultimately consist of eighteen regiments, representing all arms—infantry, artillery and cavalry—making nine brigades of two regiments each, and three divisions of three brigades each, with appropriate corps of engineers and flying hospitals for each division. Appropriate uniforms and the graduation of pay, to correspond with the value of service, will be hereafter awarded.

In the field the efficiency of every corps depends upon the influence of its officers upon the men engaged, and the practical limits of one division's command is generally estimated at one thousand men. The most eminent military commanders, among them Thiers and Gambetta, express the opinion, upon a full review of the elements of military power, that the valor of the soldier is rather acquired than natural. Nations whose individual heroism is undimmed have failed as soldiers in the field. The European and American continents exhibit instances of this character and the military prowess of every nation may be estimated by the contumacy it has devoted to military contests on the traditional prowess of its people for military glory. With a race unaccustomed to military service much more dependent on the immediate influence of officers, upon individual members, than those who have acquired more or less of warlike habit and spirit by centuries of contest. It is deemed best, therefore, in the organization of the Corps d'Afrique to limit the regiments to the smallest number of men, consistent with efficient service in the field, in order to secure the most thorough instruction and discipline and the largest influence of the officers over the troops. At first they may be limited to five hundred men—the average of American regiments is less than that number.

The Commanding General desires to detail for temporary or permanent duty the best officers of the army, for the organization, introduction, and discipline of this corps. With their aid, he is confident that the corps will render important service to the Government. It is not established upon any dogma of equality or other theory, but upon practical and sensible matter of business. The Government makes use of militia, horses, re-educated and educated white men, to defend their institutions. Why should not the negro contribute whatever is in his power for the cause which he is as deeply interested as other men? We may properly demand from him whatever service in his power. The chief defect in organization of this chapter has arisen from mutual fears of the rebels, as commanded. Their discipline has been lost, and in some cases the conduct of their regiments unequal, contrary, and injurious to the service hereinafter given between them and other troops. The organization proposed will reconcile and avoid many of these troubles.

Officers and soldiers will consider the exigencies of the service in this department, and the absolute necessity of apprehending every measure of power in the disposal of the Government, to the exclusive or exclusive use of men in this service. The commanding and executive authority of all officers and men, and the command of forces from the States, and the command of forces from the Department, are to be exercised by the commanding general, and the departments are to be conducted in accordance with the laws of the land.

The New-York Herald says Captain James W. Adair of the United States Army has been detailed and sent to Fort Loudon, to command a guard and complicity with the rebels.

The Revolutionary Feeling North—Vallandigham's arrest.

The spirit of resistance to the usurpations of the Abolition Administration in the United States is becoming more wide spread and threatening, and many sensible people South, believe. Such sensational, popular-current-seeking papers as the New York Herald, foreshadow the coming storm, if not of political revolution, at least of some disquiet and riot and disturbance generally, that we feel a kind of malicious pleasure in the contemplation of it. The Herald of the 16th instant has the following:

DESIGNS OF THE RADICALS—PEACE WITH THE SOUTH—REVOLUTION AT THE NORTH.

By a telegraphic dispatch from Washington, which we published yesterday, we learn that of Philadelphia (politicians calling themselves "loyal language," but better describing the epithet of royal leaders, headed by Morton McMichael and Mayor Gilpin, had arrived at Washington, and that Senators Wade and Chandler and Mr. Forney are their invited guests. The object of the visit and the cause is to organize forces for the breaking up of all political organizations in the loyal States, hostile to the republican party, and for the suppression of every sentiment that is not in accordance with the ideas of the radicals. The new movement is to begin in Philadelphia, but it is to be soon extended to other cities and localities. It is evident that the design of the abolitionists is to create an insurrection in the North, in order to obtain a cause for making peace with the South. When the general and the means they are employing they are unable to put down the Southern rebellion, which was produced by the anti-slavery question, as was stated a few days ago by George Downing, the negro oysterman, at the abolition convention in Albany, and reluctantly admitted by Garrison, Wendell Phillips, Greeley and all the leaders present. And now they propose to foment another rebellion at the North by the suppression of free speech. But let them beware, lest, like Frankensteen, they raise another monster they cannot quell.

Immediately following this article is another quite as significant, which asserts that the whole press of New York, with one exception, are pronouncing against Burnside's course towards Mr. Vallandigham. Here it is:

GENERAL BURNSIDE'S CAMPAIGN ON THE OHIO AGAINST THE COOPERHEADS.—Two or three wretched papers at Washington, feeding at the government's expense, maintain that General Burnside has done better in the capture of Vallandigham and the town of Dayton in Ohio than it had succeeded in capturing Fredericksburg and General Lee. Among these papers are the Evening Star and the Washington Chronicle. They seem to be ignorant that the General has now knocked his head against a thicker wall and precipitated himself into a more dangerous collision than when he attempted to storm the stronghold on the Happa-hannock. As the blind cannot see when the sun shines, so is it with these blind guides, leaders of the blind. Everywhere public opinion, without distinction of party, is pronouncing against Burnside's course. The whole press of this city, with the single exception of the journal that holds Hoche to be equal to Napoleon, is opposed to it. Greeley, with all his aberrations, has enough good sense left to see its impolicy and to condemn it. The Evening Post has published on the subject the best editorial article that ever appeared in its columns, denouncing the worse than useless tyranny, and giving a clear exposition of the constitutional law of which it is a flagrant breach. The only exception in the press to this kind of campaign against the copperheads is that apology for a man, the Hon. Henry J. Raymond. The people of the United States and the rest of mankind will have little difficulty in solving the question whether the opinions of the united press of the Empire City of New York, with the exception of the Times, are not of more value than the tame apologetics of the Copperheads.

We hold that our national navy is quite able to take care of the rebels at sea, if it were properly managed; and if our national navy could not do the work, then our merchant navy could. The Secretary is thus guilty both of practically burdening the national navy and of refusing to accept the services of the merchant navy. Upon either horn of the dilemma hangs conviction. The Secretary's excuse—that need the Alabama at sea in like finding a needle in a haystack, and that because the officers sent in search of the Vermont did not come across her at sometime, therefore the Alabama is never to be caught at all—are not worthy of serious refutation. The answer to them is simply that we have the men ready to make the trial if Secretary Welles will consent. A man of intelligence and industry could find a needle in a haystack, if he had sufficient time to look for it; but it would be a much more difficult task for any man to discover the slightest reason why a man of Secretary Welles' calibre should be longer retained in command of our navy, which has hitherto been the greatest glory of the country.—N.Y. Herald, 16th.

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